

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, December 3.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 78; Min. 65. Weather, fair.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.84375c; Per Ton, \$76.875.
88 Analysis Beets, 8s. 11 1-4d.; Per Ton, \$77.40.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1906. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 285

FAVORABLE TO A PAN PACIFIC CONGRESS HERE

From the phase of suggestion to that of consideration is the advance that was made yesterday with the idea of holding a Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress, or harboring a Pan-Pacific Consular Conference, in Honolulu.

As to the consideration, it went to the extent of an attentive hearing given to the general proposition, out of the mouth of Governor Carter, by a large gathering of the governing spirits of the two commercial bodies of the city, interspersed with some favoring discussion, concluding with a unanimous vote referring the matter to those bodies. They are to report their conclusions to the Governor, which will probably be done through a joint committee.

With the Governor, at the meeting in his office, the following gentlemen were present: Jonah Kūhio Kalanianaʻōle, Delegate to Congress; W. M. Giffard, president of the Chamber of Commerce; George W. Smith, president of the Merchants' Association; F. M. Swannay, A. G. Galtley, J. R. Galt, J. F. Morgan, G. J. Waller, E. I. Spalding, L. Tenney Peck, R. Catton, Alex. Garvie, E. H. Paris, H. P. Wood, secretary Hawaii Promotion Committee, and Chas. E. Chase, editor New San Francisco Magazine.

Governor Carter stated that his purpose in calling the meeting was to lay before the commercial organizations a suggestion, to take under their consideration or pass upon it—whether or not to carry it out. Originally the suggestion came from Mr. Galtley. At the Promotion Committee meeting a few days ago, the Governor said, he made a remark that he was not the originator of it, but that the suggestion came from others. In a conversation he had previously held with Mr. Galtley, upon that gentleman's idea of holding an exposition in Honolulu, he said in a sort of jesting way that something broader might be attempted, proposing that a Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress should be considered.

At their meeting the Promotion Committee did not think the matter was within its province at all. Therefore he had called them together. They had all seen that map. Here the Governor held up the "Crossroads of the Pacific" map that had been shown at the Promotion Committee meeting. Hawaii's geographical situation made Honolulu the most convenient point in the Pacific for such a commercial assembly as that proposed.

At the same time a suggestion was made that a conference of United States consuls in Honolulu might, by representations to the Government in Washington, be brought about. He knew that such congresses of consuls were sometimes held.

What appealed to him about the idea was the consideration that in no other way could Hawaii show that she was abreast of the times and prepared to do her part in building up the coming great commerce of the Pacific. If they merely watched it grow nothing would be done to enhance Hawaii's credit in the matter. On the contrary, if they showed that they were alive, by offering hospitality to mercantile representatives, furnishing halls for their meetings, etc., their action would attract attention to the great commercial advantages of Honolulu.

A consular congress would likely be more easily brought about than the other. If they obtained favorable consideration for it in Washington, Secretary Root would call it.

A commercial congress would give merchants having interests in Pacific trade an opportunity of coming together and getting in touch with the interests of commerce at all ports of the Pacific. If taken up it must be done well, like everything else in Hawaii.

Here the Governor described the importance of the managers of the Transmississippi Congress at Kansas City in their endeavors to have Hawaii represented. He believed that at least once every month for four months he received letters asking him to attend personally or to appoint delegates. Could they not have some assistance from Honolulu? Could not the Governor himself help by selecting one? These were their pleading questions. At last he selected a young man living in Kansas City who had spent some time here.

He had also been solicited in correspondence to assist Alaska in obtaining congressional aid for her position, but replied that we needed all we could get from Congress ourselves.

If they looked into the future they must conclude that much was to be expected from commerce by Hawaii. A great change was already observable in the large number of steamers coming here as compared with former times. It would help our merchants to secure a due share of the increasing commerce of the Pacific if they would induce representative business men from the great centers to meet in Honolulu.

Among the problems that should be considered by such a congress was that of protection against contagion, exposed as we were on every side. We needed the support of other commercial communities everywhere to

protect the commerce of the Pacific from anything that would hamper it. Why could not Hawaii take a leading part in bringing about this conference? Where could a conference be held better than here for convenience of reaching it, provided only we had the accommodations? Lo Angeles had erected a reinforced concrete building, at a cost of \$1,500,000, for the use of great conferences. That city is prepared to do anything for any conference in the matters of accommodation and transportation inside the city, as well as offering the free use of that vast auditorium.

Perhaps the old market building here, with a little remodeling, could be made into a very good auditorium. Improvements to its acoustics might have to be made.

It ought to be possible, say seven or eight months from now, to bring about such a conference. They might limit the endeavor, for a beginning, to a meeting of all the American consuls to Pacific countries. Whether to develop the proposal into something larger and make it a Pan-Pacific conference of merchants, or go still further and invite business men from all the world who are interested in Pacific commerce, were questions to consider. For this he had called the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and the directors of the Merchants' Association together. If the proposition met with their approval the two bodies might appoint a citizens' committee to act in conjunction with himself. Or they might have a citizens' committee independent of the commercial bodies.

Mr. Galtley thought eighteen months would be required for preparations. A commercial congress here would likely be a benefit, from bringing Hawaii's central position into prominence, in increasing our congressional appropriations. It would aid the merchants in the purchasing of merchandise. He believed in it, incidentally, also for its probable value in promotion work.

Governor Carter referred to newspaper clippings, reading short extracts, to show the immense growth of interest in international trade taking place on the mainland. Secretary Root's sixteen thousand mile trip had wonderfully stirred the American people. Mr. Galtley instanced the starting of the American-Hawaiian Steamship line as a direct result of annexation. Its existence was an argument in favor of justice to Hawaii, for all of the commerce that line would carry to both sides of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec might be carried in foreign steamers if the A.-H. line had not been created. He believed it was the largest steamship line owned in the United States.

Delegate Kalanianaʻōle, being asked by the Governor what he thought of the proposal, said there ought to be no question that the scheme could be carried out.

"Would you recommend an appropriation from the Legislature?" Mr. Smith asked.

"If the community wishes it we certainly ought," the Governor replied. "I think it is a matter in which the taxpayers are interested. It will require the assistance of the business men, at all events. Probably a salaried man will be required to take charge of it. If that building can be used—it is Territorial property—one large item will be gained."

The Governor said that Secretary Tait had found some fault with the government about its declining to sell the market building to H. Hackfeld & Co. Accordingly negotiations were renewed, but that firm dropped the matter. The government thought it worth \$50,000, and Hackfelds probably wanted it for about \$25,000. He did not see any better use for it now than as an auditorium.

Mr. Smith asked if Congress would assist.

"Yes, Congress does assist such things," the Governor answered.

Mr. Galtley believed it would be a fine thing. All of them probably did. Mr. Galtley likely was right about eighteen months. Personally he should much rather start in and get a congress of consular representatives here within one year and make that a starter. It will be only necessary as suggested to get the recommendation of Secretary Root to obtain an appropriation from Congress. That congress would attract a great many people here. He was in favor of going ahead and restricting the first conference to American consuls.

Governor Carter said it seemed as if, located here in the middle of the Pacific, our citizens ought to take a lead in building up the trade of this ocean. They should not sit still, waiting for the plum to drop into their mouths.

Mr. Peck suggested that the idea needed elaboration. If the scheme was for the benefit of Hawaii they could not expect assistance from Congress. It must be for the benefit of those who come here. They should elaborate just what inducements can be offered to the consuls.

Governor Carter said in effect that the benefit was not more than incidentally intended for Hawaii, but the object was to show that this was the most central spot in the Pacific for

GAMBLERS LOSE CASE

The criminal charges against A. P. Taylor and R. O. Matheson, of the Advertiser staff, arising out of the detective visits paid by those reporters to the Akwal gambling joint in Achi lane, came to an ignominious end yesterday afternoon, the two more serious charges against Taylor being dismissed and that against him and Matheson not-prossed at the request of Frank Andrade, the prosecuting attorney.

After many delays and postponements, the cases came up for trial yesterday afternoon, Judge Gear and E. W. Sutton appearing as attorneys to assist the prosecution and Frank Thompson appearing for the defense. Two of the charges against Taylor were taken up together, that of impersonating a police officer and assaulting a Chinaman with a loaded revolver.

There were four Chinese witnesses for the prosecution, all of whom swore positively that they had heard Taylor announce himself as a police officer and seen him exhibit his badge. They were not altogether sure where the badge had been worn, two of them locating it on the outside of his coat and the other two as pinned on the inside of the garment. Two located the badge on the inner left lapel, one locating it on the right side. In most other respects, however, their evidence was well prepared, showing a careful rehearsal of details. They each swore positively that the revolver which had frightened them into letting the two reporters into the joint had been a big, black, dangerous weapon. A revolver was produced by the attorney for the defense and it had a familiar look to the Chinese. With the revolver in his hand one of the witnesses gave a pantomime representation of the two reporters forcing their unwelcome presence into the gambling joint, which, by the way, according to the veracious witnesses, was simply a room in which Chinamen had been accustomed to meet to take lessons in boxing.

Sheriff Brown gave evidence for the prosecution regarding the circumstances under which he had issued a police badge to Taylor, his evidence proving to be strongly in favor of the accused. The badge had been issued, and it had been the intention of the Sheriff to also issue a commission. That he had not done so had been an oversight. He had been under the impression that the commission had been issued until he had looked up the records in connection with the present case.

Taylor went on the stand on his own behalf, his testimony being corroborated by Matheson. These witnesses gave explicit denials of the charges. They admitted that they had visited the premises of the gamblers on the night in question and had entered the gambling joint. Both denied that there had been any force used, that any revolver had been produced or had been in their possession at the time or that the police badge had been displayed by either.

Counsel for the prosecution appeared to be rather nonplused when it was shown that the revolver produced at the trial and which the Chinamen had so nearly identified, had been procured an hour or two before at E. O. Hall & Son's to assist the Chinamen in perjurying themselves, an object which it accomplished most satisfactorily to the defense.

The cases were submitted without argument on either side, Judge Whitney promptly finding Taylor not guilty of either charge.

Judge Gear then wished to proceed with the cases against Taylor and Matheson, those of trespassing at night. At this point of the proceedings Prosecuting Attorney Andrade intervened.

"I think this matter has gone quite far enough," he said, addressing the bench. "As the prosecuting attorney for the county I ask that a nolle prosequi be entered against these cases of Taylor and Matheson and that their cases be stricken from the calendar." This request was promptly granted by the Judge. Taylor was given back his police badge by Judge Whitney, which had been turned in as an exhibit of the prosecution, and the matter, so far as the reporters are concerned, was concluded.

NATIVE KILLS HIMSELF.

Despondent as the result of a long sickness, Aopili, a middle-aged native, a resident of the Kewalo district, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. The act was committed at his room in the house of Police Officer Manuval shortly after eight o'clock in the morning, there being no witnesses to the shooting, although there were three persons in the house who heard the report of the gun, a 22-caliber rifle. Death was instantaneous, the bullet piercing skull and brain from temple to temple. There is no doubt that the death was suicidal, but the coroner's jury will sit today as a matter of course.

By the breaking of a chain in the steam plows at Waikanae a Spaniard sustained a compound fracture of the leg and a fractured skull. He is in Mahulani hospital, expected to recover. G. A. Hansen, the plow over-seer, was severely injured in the same accident.

PORTUGUESE DISTRIBUTED

The Planters' Association did a great work in distributing the Portuguese immigrants arriving Saturday from the Azores on the British S. S. Suveric among various plantations.

"We are a great deal better satisfied with the result of the distribution than I thought we would be at first," said Royal D. Mead, secretary of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, yesterday. "We admitted the Honolulu Portuguese to the planters' shed to see the new arrivals and a great many departed for Puna and stayed overnight. It is very much to the credit of the Honolulu Portuguese that these people turned up so well today and took employment. This morning we actually had a great many more people than we could handle, but we distributed most of them very nicely."

"In the first place, we had our steamers ready on Sunday. They were chartered to go to the other islands with immigrants, but we did not get them off until today."

"We had a special train today, which went over the O. R. & L. line as far as Kahuku, leaving Honolulu at 2 p. m. They were distributed at the various plantations on Oahu as follows:

"Ewa—39 men.
"Waipahu—40 men.
"Wahiawa—32 men.
"Kahuku—35 men."

"The majority of these men have families, but we have not tallied them up yet. They filled five cars, and, in addition, we had separate cars for the baggage. One difficulty we had was to keep all the people from wishing to go to plantations on this island."

"After finishing up with the Oahu Island distribution we began getting them off to the other islands. The people selected their own plantations, there being no effort on our part to persuade them to go to any particular place. They talked it over with their friends here and then made their decision. The distribution for the other islands resulted as follows:

"Maui:
"Hawaiian Commercial—18 families, consisting of 19 men, 19 women, 31 children, and 29 single men.
"Waialua—5 families, consisting of 5 men, 5 women, 2 children, and 8 single men."

"Paia—7 families, consisting of 7 men, 7 women, 6 children, and 2 single men.
"Hawaii:

"Waialae—5 families, consisting of 5 men, 5 women, 10 children, and 14 single men."

"Kahala—6 families, consisting of 6 men, 6 women, 18 children, and 7 single men."

"Waila—11 families, consisting of 11 men, 12 women, 29 children, and 10 single men."

"Paahala—21 families, consisting of 24 men, 26 women, 27 children, and 4 single men."

"Kauai:

"Lihue—7 families, consisting of 7 men, 7 women, 14 children, and 2 single men."

"In addition, there were a few men for McBryde. There were also a few who showed up just too late to be sent away today but they will be taken care of."

"On Sunday the immigrants had shelter in the Planters' Association shed and talked with their countrymen residing here. No restrictions were placed upon them there, and even at the Bishop wharf, where they boarded the island steamers, they were free to do as they wished."

"All day Sunday about 25 men were quartered on the steamer Helene, which, after all, did not go until yesterday. They were contented on board and did not come ashore. They were well treated aboard and preferred to stay there to coming ashore, which speaks well for the Inter-Island service."

"We found on Saturday night they were short of blankets at the immigrant station. We sent a big supply down then and yesterday we sent along another batch. They took the blankets away with them."

"The Suveric people refused to handle the baggage on Sunday. We looked after it with our own men and they worked until 2 a. m., and it was scattered all over the wharf. If it had not been for Captain Kelly, Hackfeld & Company's dock superintendent, I don't know what we would have done about it. He collected it and handed it in an experienced manner as he did the people themselves. He was a very valuable man to us. The interpreters we had did fine work, giving themselves over to the work in hand cheerfully and intelligently. These were Messrs. A. D. Castro, M. A. Silva, Marques, Fernandez, Pacheco, M. R. Olivera, A. McDuffy, our head guard, was another valuable man and he certainly proved to be the right man in the right place."

"We have left orders that if any more of the immigrants go back to the station they are to be accommodated in the shed where they will be sheltered and fed until they decide where they wish to go. The Association has furnished the people with food freely and need not be as much milk as they could have before they left town."

"There were several sick persons who were taken to the hospital. One of the two sick babies died there, but (Continued on Page Five.)"

BRITAIN BEGINS MORE POWERFUL DREADNOUGHT

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

PORTSMOUTH, December 4.—Yesterday the keel was laid for another and more powerful vessel of the Dreadnought type.

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 4.—George E. Cole, ex-governor of the State of Washington, died here yesterday.

George E. Cole was born in New York state on December 23, 1826. He came west in 1853 and took a prominent part in politics in Oregon and Washington. In 1859-60 he was Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, being named as Governor of the Territory three years later. At the time of his death he was prominently identified in mining and manufacturing.

SAN QUENTIN, December 4.—Colonel Griffith J. Griffith, the Los Angeles mining millionaire, who shot his wife in a fit of jealous insanity three years ago, was released from the penitentiary yesterday.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, December 4.—An earthquake shock was experienced here yesterday, lasting for a minute and a half. No damage was done.

EL PASO, Texas, December 4.—Three hundred Japanese have crossed the line here from Mexico. They claim that they were lured into Mexico by promises and were ill-treated while there.

TEHERAN, December 4.—Alimriza, the Crown Prince, has assumed the regency of Persia during the illness of his father, the Shah.

CHICAGO, December 4.—Zion City is to be abandoned by the Dowietes.

MEXICO CITY, December 4.—General Mejia, the well known Mexican publicist, is dead.

BALTIMORE, December 4.—Corbett and McGovern have signed articles for a contest here on January 31.

PANAMA, December 4.—J. G. Sullivan, the assistant chief engineer on the canal construction work, has resigned.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Congress is expected to accomplish but little work before the holidays. The President's message will be delivered on Tuesday.

TOKIO, December 3.—Newchwang has been transferred to China.

Newchwang is a seaport city at the head of the northeast arm of the Gulf of Liaotung and about 100 miles southwesterly from Mukden.

CRONSTADT, December 3.—Six hundred and eighty-three sailors who engaged in the mutiny last summer have been sentenced to imprisonment and service in the disciplinary battalions.

MANZANILLO, Mexico, December 3.—The Japanese steamer Toyola, which was overdue with 1300 labor immigrants, has arrived here.

ROME, December 3.—The condition of Cardinal Laponi is more serious.

NAPLES, December 3.—The tomb of Cicero has been discovered.

MILAZZO, Sicily, December 3.—A severe earthquake has occurred in this locality.

LONDON, December 2.—President Roosevelt's solution of the Japanese problem in California is awaited here with keen interest. Recent arrivals from the Orient predict grave complications.

PARIS, December 2.—The Japanese legation here has issued a statement that the San Francisco incident has been exaggerated and that war is unlikely.

ROME, December 2.—The Italian government has removed its restrictions upon the entry of American pork.

VIENNA, December 2.—A universal suffrage bill has passed the lower house of parliament.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The Swedish minister has been recalled.

PITTSBURG, December 2.—A Baltimore and Ohio passenger train ran into an open switch yesterday. Five people were killed.

MANZANILLO, December 2.—A steamer with 1300 Japanese laborers on board is overdue here by thirteen days.

IAUKEA NOW LEADS THE COUNT BY SIX BALLOTS

Curtis P. Iaukea now leads Arthur M. Brown in the judicial count of votes for county sheriff by six.

This is a change from the lead of seven Brown held at the opening of yesterday's proceedings.

In the morning the ballots of the 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of the Fourth District were computed. The results were as follows:

In the 6th the court rejected two for Iaukea and three for Brown. Gain for Iaukea, one.

In the 7th the court rejected two for Iaukea and four for Brown. A maverick turned up in the form of a ballot endorsed as "canceled." It was marked for Iaukea and Attorney Gear objected to its consideration. The court reserved its ruling until the afternoon, when it counted the vote for Iaukea. Gain for Iaukea, three.

In the 8th the court rejected three for Brown. Gain for Iaukea, three. In the afternoon four precincts of the Fifth District had their ballots counted. Chief Justice Fear took the 7th, Justice Hartwell the 11th and Justice Wilder the 10th and 13th.

In the 7th the court rejected one each.

In the 10th the court rejected one each.

In the 11th a ballot that had been stuck to another was counted for Iaukea. Gain for Iaukea, one.

In the 13th the court rejected five for Brown. Gain for Iaukea, five.

Total of gains for Iaukea, thirteen. Deduct lead of seven for Brown at opening and a lead of six for Iaukea at this moment is found.

Strange to say, in the "fighting seventh" only four objections were made to votes counted by the inspectors, and these were two to two by the respective candidates.

All the rest of the Fifth District will be counted today, together with the Waimanalo precinct of the Fourth.

Chief Justice Fear stated yesterday evening that the count would be concluded today.

Mr. Iaukea and his friends are now confident of winning out in the count.